

## HORTICULTURALISTS

Hold a Meeting of Rare Enjoyment and Great Benefit

AT FARMER SHAFERS.

An Essay of Much Intrinsic Worth on Farm Management—Resolutions of Respect—Reports of the Various Committees.

Another success was scored by the Stark County Horticultural Society on Wednesday, October 16.

About one hundred members and friends of the society met at the beautiful farm home of Andrew J. Shaffer, near Freeburg, and inaugurated a day of pleasure and profit. No session was held before dinner, but after about seven-fifty people had done ample justice to the great feast, and the hour for the afternoon session had arrived, in the absence of the president and vice-president, Father James Baylis, nearly 88 years old, and a charter member of the society, was called to the chair.

Reading of minutes was omitted.

J. W. Teeters and William Shaffer were appointed to collect membership fees.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The secretary read a communication from Secretary W. W. Farnsworth, of the State Horticultural Society, with reference to the meeting to be held by the State society, in Canton on the second Wednesday and Thursday of December.

S. H. Rockhill, J. F. Roth and C. A. Kridler were appointed to make all arrangements for the meeting.

By vote of the society, Mr. Harvey Slusser was asked to prepare an essay, on some practical horticultural topic to be read at the state meeting.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

A. McGregor read the following report in memory of our deceased member J. A. Borst:

The death of J. A. Borst has made another gap in our membership that will not soon be filled. We all realize the loss and will long hold him in grateful remembrance. He was a man of energy and devoted his efforts to useful pursuits causing the desert to blossom and produce to benefit mankind. His example had its salutary influence and induced neighbors to follow the same and profit thereby. In all this our deceased friend was a model for his fellow man and hence is worthy of honorable mention not to say praise. Our friends' special field was the cultivation of celery, vegetable that has been of late growing in popularity and getting more and more into general use. It is universally acknowledged as a most healthful article of diet and its cultivation is likely to continue to extend. The writer hereof well remembers the unseemly marsh near Greentown that no one seemed to think of improving until Mr. Borst undertook the task. It took much labor and some care or three years of time to get the soil ready for growing celery. But in time it was an eminent success and all who looked upon it saw and realized. Here was another example of finding at home occupation and wealth. Oftentimes mankind rush away to search for the diamonds that are lying about home and in abundance. Mr. Borst's career furnishes a valuable lesson in this respect, a lesson that should not be lost on those of us who knew and appreciated the man. He has left a valuable inheritance to his heirs that with proper care will continue to give good returns. The number of acres in celery this season in Mr. Borst's grounds is about one hundred and gives great promise and is assuredly a sight of beauty.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following in honor of our excellent and worthy friend and as an expression of sympathy with the widow and friends:

Resolved, That in the death of J. A. Borst this society loses a valued, useful and worthy member, his neighborhood a good and useful citizen, and his wife and offspring a kind husband and father. Let us long cherish his memory and appreciate his example.

A. McGregor.

J. F. Roth.

Marsh Hicklen read the following

ESSAY:

We can all do a little better than we have been doing.

This remark applies to every department of human effort. In our struggles to secure the means of material support, in our labors in the field of intellectual research, in our striving for the greatest moral excellence, in our aspirations towards the highest spiritual good, the same law of progress prevails, the same opportunity is afforded for advancement towards better conditions, greater achievement and higher development of all the faculties of our nature.

It has often been said that man is the creature of circumstances, that his present condition is the result of the circumstances of his birth, his education, and all his environments. Conceding the truth of this proposition, that we are very largely controlled by circumstances, it does not follow that we can make no advance; it does not close to us the avenues of progress. For progress is a law of our being and the elements of growth are inherent in our nature. All our powers may be strengthened by cultivation and exercise. Even the will power, the great propelling force of our nature, one of the main elements of success in all our efforts, is subject to growth, and may be cultivated and strengthened as all our endowments. The old saying so often repeated, that where there is a will there is a way, is not strictly true, yet it is certain that strong will often makes its way, and surmounts obstacles before which a weaker nature would succumb. It is true that we cannot make a radical change in our nature, we cannot immediately ourselves nature above our present condition. All such improvements must be by growth, as can only be made within comparatively narrow limits. It is impossible for the average man or woman to become a great statesman, a great scientist, a great poet, philosopher, or minister of the gospel, or to distinguish himself in any of the callings or professions of life. For as has been remarked by an eminent minister the mass of the people cannot from the nature of the case be distinguished from the very idea of distinction is that a man stands out from the multitude. What we claim is that we can all make some advances beyond our present condition in all our relations. No persons possessed of sound mental organization are so low that they are incapable of making some improvement in their intellectual capacity, their sense of moral obligation or their ability to discharge all the duties of life; none are so far advanced in intelligence, in moral elevation or in spiritual unfoldment that there are not greater heights to which they can aspire. And every step we take in any branch of human progress prepares the way for other and greater achievements in the future.

As this audience is composed principally of farmers and horticulturists and their families we will make our application to the life and labor of the farmer, though the principle will apply equally well to every occupation and all the circumstances and conditions in which man may be placed.

Here is a farmer of ample means, of ready taste, of great executive ability, and skill in the management of the business. His fields are well cultivated and fertilized, and nothing is permitted to grow

that will rob the crops of their nourishment. His farm buildings are substantially constructed, finished with good taste, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. His fences, such as he is obliged to maintain, are well built, kept in good order, and no thorns or weeds are allowed to grow near them to disfigure the farm and encroach on the domain of cultivated crops. His domestic animals are such as are best fitted for the purposes for which they are designed, and their natural wants well provided for. His commodious dwelling stands within a spacious, smoothly shaven lawn, set with appropriate trees and plants. All his operations are conducted with an eye to improvement, better methods in his business, greater knowledge of those laws of nature that have a bearing on his profession, and of all the influences favorable or detrimental to the success of his labors.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

# J. L. ARNOLD'S Furniture House!

It is a well known fact, that we have not been using the printer's ink very much for the past two years, for the simple reason that many people had no money to spare to buy furniture, but now that all the factories are running and things are booming, and most everybody is working, we think it advisable to call your attention to the Mammoth Stock of the Newest and most STYLISH line of

**Cheapest!**  
**Best!**  
**Stylish!**

FURNITURE that has ever been shown at one time or place before, in this part of the State. We have Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Dining Room Suits, Couches, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Folding Beds, Writing Desks, Book Cases, Stands, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, and everything else to be found in a FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE HOUSE, in all the Latest Designs, and at Reasonable Prices.

WE WILL NOT QUOTE PRICES, BUT COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED THAT AT

## J. L. ARNOLD'S FURNITURE HOUSE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY!

NO. 42 NORTH MARKET ST.

Undertaking a Specialty.

—:-

Telephone No. 265.

that will rob the crops of their nourishment. His farm buildings are substantially constructed, finished with good taste, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. His fences, such as he is obliged to maintain, are well built, kept in good order, and no thorns or weeds are allowed to grow near them to disfigure the farm and encroach on the domain of cultivated crops. His domestic animals are such as are best fitted for the purposes for which they are designed, and their natural wants well provided for. His commodious dwelling stands within a spacious, smoothly shaven lawn, set with appropriate trees and plants. All his operations are conducted with an eye to improvement, better methods in his business, greater knowledge of those laws of nature that have a bearing on his profession, and of all the influences favorable or detrimental to the success of his labors.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness and enables him to make still greater improvement in the future. Every effort he puts forth to raise himself above his present environment gives him additional strength of will and power of action to make other and great advances in any line of progress.

Here is another farmer, perhaps a near neighbor, whose circumstances are widely different. He has not the capital that would enable him to carry on his operations to the best advantage. He has not the skill to conduct his business so as to produce the best results. He has not the taste that would inspire him to keep his premises in that state of neatness and order which is attained by his more advanced neighbors. He has not the means to carry out the plans that his own judgment and taste would lead him to adopt. For it is a constant struggle with him and his family to provide the means of subsistence and perhaps to pay off a debt contracted in the purchase of his farm or other necessities. He has not the broad acres that his neighbor has from which to draw the products that fill his spacious barns, that distend his ample purse, and that enable him to maintain and increase the productive capacity of his land. It is useless for him to attempt to imitate all the practices of his more wealthy and progressive neighbor. It is impossible for him in his straitened circumstances, to conduct his farm as well as one who has all necessary means at his disposal. But the poorest farmer is not debarrd by his poverty from making improvement in his methods of business, and consequently in his condition. While not attempting to follow the course of one whose circumstances are so different, there is much that he can learn from the practices of his neighbors, that he can apply with advantage in the conduct of his own business. In his observation of his neighbors' methods he can receive many ideas that he can carry out in the management of his own farms. Without additional expense of labor, there is much that he can learn and apply that will make his labors more effective. If he cannot maintain his farm in that standard of neatness and order which his neighbor presents, he can at least cut down the rag weed, the thistle, the burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that are growing within his doorway, and about his buildings, giving a slovenly appearance to his premises, and occupying the soil to the exclusion of other plants, possessing the qualities of utility or beauty. If he is so far advanced that he can afford to keep his buildings also in a state of neatness, he is in a better condition to make other needed improvements. If he cannot have as good buildings as his neighbor, he can at least nail on the boards that are becoming loose on his barn and fences, and to keep those buildings also in a tolerable state of repair. If he is unable to drain his land thoroughly, there is probably some pond or low place on his farm which, by little labor, might be drained, that would increase the product of his field many times the value of the labor required. In the cultivation of his soil, and in all his farm economy, he can do a little better than he has been doing, and every progressive step he takes in the management of his farm adds to his productiveness